

# Farmasains : Jurnal Farmasi dan Ilmu Kesehatan

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## Farmasains : Jurnal Farmasi dan Ilmu Kesehatan

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## Author Guidelines

Abstract is a brief description of the entire writing, containing the main issues discussed, the reasons for the research, the objectives, methods, and results of the study. Abstract is written not more than 250 words in which there are no tables / images and libraries (Cambria size 11, space 1)

KEYWORDS: Keyword-1, Keyword-2, Keyword-3, Keyword-4, Keyword-5.

Use semicolon (;) as a separator

### INTRODUCTION (11 pt)

Article titles are written in size 18 and use the Cambria font type. The beginning of a word starts with a capital letter except for conjunctions beginning with a lowercase letter. Writing the Latin names of plants in the title with a capital letter at the beginning of the first word (genus), lowercase letters in the second word (Species) and tilted (italic).

In this section, the author must contain the background, issue / problem / urgency / rationalization, and explain the phenomenon of the actual problem under study, supported by references and the results of previous related studies that have been done by themselves or others, and explain the existence of research in that context . It is better not to contain detailed literature searches or summary results, not a review of the subject area, but a clear statement must be written about the question being discussed. The introduction must be designed in a rational sentence and the reader can know the importance of research conducted by the author.

The scientific text is written in 5-10 pages. All sources referenced or quoted must be written in the bibliography. Introduction without using the section title and written using the special first line 1 cm paragraph format. Do not give paragraph spacing between adjacent paragraphs.

(Cambria size 11, space 1)

### II. RESEARCH METHOD (11 pt)

The method contains an explanation of the type or nature of research, data sources, data, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis methods

The research method must be well explained, so that readers can repeat the experiment that has been done by the author. All tools, instruments, chemicals, etc. must include the name of the product and the manufacturer. Genes, strains, age, and average body weight of the test animals must be clearly stated in this section. Plant samples must be written from the origin and authenticity.

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### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 pt)

The results and discussion must answer the problems and objectives of the study. The results are written concisely and clearly. Can be presented in the sub-section, without using numbers. The title of the section is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word and bold. If in the sub-section there are sub-sections, the writing of the sub-subab title is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word tilted (italic). Writing paragraphs in each sub-section uses the 1cm special first line paragraph format.

Tables, Graphs and Images.

Tables, graphs, pictures, and / or photos (if any) do not occur overlapping in their compilation, given numbers, titles, and complete information and are quoted in the text. Tables, graphs, images, and / or photos are numbered in the order they appear. Tables and images must be clearly legible and can be printed properly because the text will be printed in a black and white format (for writers who want proof of print). Images, tables, graphics, photos must be placed as close as possible to the related text. Referral, quotation, or the inclusion of images, tables, and so on using numbering, not with the words "as follows", "as below", and so on.

#### Picture

Writing the title of the image is under the picture in left. Diagrams are classified in the form of images, therefore the rules for giving a description of a diagram are adjusted to the rules of writing.

#### Table

Inclusion of tables / data that are too long (more than one page) should be avoided. Tables only use horizontal lines or minimize the use of vertical lines. Each table column must be given a heading.

Interpretation of results must be written in the discussion of the research article or in some circumstances it may be desirable to combine the results and discussion in one section. Writing paragraphs on the results and discussion is written using a special first line paragraph format 1 cm.  
(Cambria size 11, space 1)

#### IV. CONCLUSION (11 pt)

Conclusions must answer the problems and objectives of the study. Conclusions are not summaries nor are they rewritten from the discussion. Writing paragraphs in conclusions using the special first line 0.8 cm paragraph format. (Times New Roman size 12, space 1).

#### REFERENCES (11 pt)

The references referred to are at least 10 libraries, with a composition of 70% being primary sources and should come from the results of research, ideas, theories or concepts that have been published in journals, both printed and electronic. The 30% reference referred to from the book is the result of the publication of the last 10 years, with the exception of classical references which are used as material for historical studies.

Writing bibliography and quotations using the APA or American Psychological Association style. In addition, for writing bibliography and citations it is recommended to use the Mendeley or Zootero application.

##### Library taken from journal publications

Writer's name. (year). Title of article in journal publication. Publisher Name italicized, Volume (issue), page.

##### Example:

Hasson, S. S. A. A., Al-Busaidi, J. K. Z., & Sallam, T. A. (2015). The past, current and future trends in DNA vaccine immunisations. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*, 5 (5), 344-353. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2221-1691\(15\)30366-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2221-1691(15)30366-X)

##### Library taken from books

Author's name. (year). The title of the book is italicized (edition). City: Name of Book Publisher.

##### Example:

Poedjiadi, A. (1994). *Basics of Biochemistry (xi)*. Jakarta: University of Indonesia Publisher.

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MOH, R. (2014). Eliminate the Myth About Cancer. Retrieved from <http://www.depkes.go.id/article/print/201407070001/hulir-mitos-tentang-kanker.html> (Accessed August 21, 2018)

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# History Effect of Antibiotic Use on Resistance

Fawandi Fawad Aikindi, Rika Yulia, Fauna Herawati, Abdul Kadir Jaelani



## Abstract

A WHO's *Global Surveillance of Antibiotic Resistance* showed there is an increase of antimicrobial resistance in Asia between 2013 until 2014. Many studies showed that there is a correlation between prior antibiotic use with antimicrobial resistance case. The primary objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between prior antibiotic use with antimicrobial resistance. It was a retrospective and descriptive study which conducted at Bangil regional general hospital. The data collected from the medical record and microbiological test from the patient at the internal ward. Chi-square analysis used for the statistic. This study showed that prior antibiotic use increased 0,399 bigger for antimicrobial resistance rate ( $p=0,001$ )

## Keywords

Resintention, Antibiotic, infection, Bangil

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